DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 024 731 UD 007 242

By- Morrissey, Madeline M.; Zouzoulas, Gary

Pupil Migration in the New York City Public Schools, 1956-1957 to 1965-1966.

New York City Board of Education, Brooklyn, N.Y. Bureau of Educational Program Research and Statistics.
Report No- NYCBE-Pub-283; PN-R-185
Pub Date Feb 67
Note- 35p.
EDRS Price MF-$0.25 HC-$1.85
Descriptors- City Demography, *Enrollment Trends, *Migration Patterns, Puerto Ricans, *Statistical Data, *Students, Tables (Data)
Identifiers- New York City

A statistical report provides data from 1956 to 1966 on city-wide in-and-out-migration, the migration balance, and the total city-wide movement of the pupil population in New York City. Findings are presented in 24 tables. (NH)

EDO 24731

07242 E

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Frederick W. Hill, Deputy Superintendent of Schools

PUPIL MIGRATION IN THE NEW YORK CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1956-1957 TO 1965-1966

Prepared by

MADELINE M. MORRISSEY

and

GARY ZOUZOULAS

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Joseph Justman, Acting Director

PUBLICATION NO. 283 P.N. R-185 FEBRUARY 1967

EDO 24

UD 007 242

PUPIL MIGRATION IN THE NEW YORK CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS 1956-1957 TO 1965-1966

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

Prepared by

MADELINE M. MORRISSEY
and
GARY ZOUZOULAS

BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

JOSEPH JUSTMAN
Acting Director

UD 007 242

FREDERICK W. HILL
Deputy Superintendent of Schools

BERNARD E. DONOVAN
Superintendent of Schools

FACTS & FIGURES

Revision:

Page 15 - Add under 1965: (Bottom right)

1966. 28,753

Omissions

Page 16 - under "Puerto Rican Population of Continental U. S. ".

Captions over the four columns, from left to right, should be:

Date	Total	Puerto Rican Birth	Puerto Rican Parentage

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	1
II.	CITY-WIDE IN-MIGRATION	2
	A. In-Migration From Areas Within The Continental United States	2
	B. In-Migration From Areas Outside The Continental United States	6
	C. Total In-Migration From Places Within And Outside The Continental United States	9
III.	CITY-WIDE OUT-MIGRATION	11
	A. Out-Migration To Areas Within The Continental United States	11
	B. Out-Migration To Areas Outside The Continental United States	14
	C. Total Out-Migration To Places Within And Outside The Continental United States	16
IV.	CITY-WIDE MIGRATION BALANCE	18
	A. Migration Balance: Areas Within The Continental United States	18
	B. Migration Balance: Areas Outside The Continental United States	24
	C. Total Migration Balance	27
V.	TOTAL MOVEMENT OF THE PUPIL POPULATION: CITY-WIDE DATA	28
VI.	CITY-WIDE DATA: SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION	29
	A. Summary	29
	B. Discussion	30

PUPIL MIGRATION IN THE NEW YORK CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS 1956-1957 TO 1965-1966

I. INTRODUCTION

Because New York City is one of the world's leading manufacturing and commercial centers, it is a focal point of attraction for newly arrived immigrants. The public schools must provide appropriate educational programs to meet the special needs of foreign-born pupils having varied cultural backgrounds and requiring special guidance to facilitate their adjustment to a new environment. The problem for the schools is complicated by the fact that many of the pupils are "non-English speaking," i.e., they cannot profit initially from regular classroom instruction because of a limited knowledge of the English language.

New York City is a center of attraction not only for immigrants coming from other lands, but also for thousands of families from other parts of the United States. The population of the city is augmented each year by a substantial number of in-migrant families seeking to improve their living standards. Many come from so-called impoverished areas within the United States. The educational background of their children, as a result, has been relatively limited as compared with New York City standards. While there is no language difficulty insofar as these children are concerned, the uprooting of the family and the adjustment to a new and complex environment tend to create problems that require special attention and guidance. In addition, there is a tendency among many in-migrant families to settle in certain neighborhoods or areas of the city. The educational problems in these areas, as a consequence, are magnified by the number of pupils involved and complicated by their geographic concentration.

Although New York City is a center of attraction for many immigrants and in-migrants, many of its residents are leaving the city. There has been a marked migration of the city's population to outlying residential areas, paralleling similar movement in all large cities of the United States. Such movement results from the interaction of varied economic, social, and political factors. Regional differences in economic development, educational opportunities, ethnic attitudes, as well as the general trend to decentralization in industry, finance, and commerce — all are related to the demographic shifts of the city's population.

Such shifts, and the resulting changes in school population, call for continuous evaluation of existing school programs and for the revision in the light of changing needs. Basic to such planning is a knowledge of the pattern of demographic change. This report traces the changing pattern of in-migration and out-migration in the New York City schools in the past ten years, in order to provide some insights concerning the changing character of the New York City public school population.

II. CITY-WIDE IN-MIGRATION

A. IN-MIGRATION FROM AREAS WITHIN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

For convenience in discussion, it is well to distinguish two types of in-migration: (1) that arising from areas within the continental United States, and (2) that originating from areas outside the continental United States. A summary of that portion of total in-migration arising from areas within the United States is presented in Table 1.

TABLE I

City-Wide In-Migration from Areas Within the Continental United States, by Geographic Area, School Years 1956-1957 to 1965-1966

School Year	Number of Pupil Admissions					Per Cent of Total			
	Area Adj. to N.Y.C.(a)	North-east U.S.(b)	Atlantic Coast States(c)	Other Areas	Total	Area Adj.to N.Y.C.	North-east U.S.	Atlantic Coast States	Other Areas
1956-1957	4,367	2,749	8,535	3,460	19,111	22.8	14.4	44.7	18.1
1957-1958	4,523	2,631	8,323	3,332	18,809	24.0	14.0	44.3	17.7
1958-1959	4,596	2,820	7,920	3,365	18,701	24.6	15.1	42.3	18.0
1959-1960	5,136	2,591	7,486	3,297	18,510	27.8	14.0	40.4	17.8
1960-1961	5,703	2,428	8,429	3,919	20,479	27.8	11.9	41.2	19.1
5-Year Average	4,865	2,644	8,139	3,475	19,122	25.4	13.8	42.6	18.2
1961-1962	6,337	2,277	8,205	4,121	20,940	30.3	10.9	39.2	19.6
1962-1963	6,086	2,551	8,427	4,802	21,866	27.8	11.7	38.6	21.9
1963-1964	6,372	2,636	8,720	5,039	22,767	28.0	11.6	38.3	22.1
1964-1965	6,114	2,442	8,691	4,817	22,064	27.7	11.1	39.4	21.8
1965-1966	5,969	2,140	8,615	4,758	21,482	27.8	10.0	40.1	22.1
5-Year Average	6,176	2,409	8,532	4,707	21,824	28.3	11.0	39.1	21.6

(a) Includes the neighboring counties of Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Rockland, and the state of New Jersey

(b) Includes the New England states and New York State except for counties adjacent to New York City

(c) Includes Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida

For the ten-year period from 1956-1957 to 1965-1966, a slow rise in the total number of in-migrants from areas within the continental United States may be noted. Over the ten years, the number of in-migrants rose from 19,111 pupils in 1956-1957 to 21,824 pupils in 1965-1966. The slow rise can readily be seen when the average in-migration for the first and second five-year periods are compared: average in-migration for the first five-year period was 19,122 and for the second five-year period was 21,824, a gain of 14.1 per cent over the ten years.

In-migration from areas adjacent to New York City (the neighboring counties of Nassau, Suffold, Westchester, and Rockland and the state of New Jersey) ranged from a low of 4,367 pupils in 1956-1957 to a high of 6,372 pupils in 1963-1964. During the first five years of the ten-year period, in-migration from this area rose slowly with narrow fluctuations from the five-year average of 4,865. In the second five years, average in-migration was higher (6,176) and continued to show a similar narrow range.

Pupil in-migration from the Northeastern area, including the New England states and that part of New York State exclusive of the counties adjacent to New York City, ranged from a high of 2,820 in 1958-1959 to a low of 2.140 in 1965-1966. Here, too, in-migration was relatively uniform, particularly within the first five years of the ten-year period. Average in-migration for the first five-year period was 2,644, as contrasted with 2,409 for the second five-year period, a decrease of 8.9 per cent.

The number of pupil in-migrants from the Atlantic Coast states (Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida) averaged 8,139 pupils per year for the first five-year period, and 8,532 pupils per year for the second five year period. This represents an increase of 4.8 per cent. The largest number of in-migrants from this area (8,720) was noted in the 1963-1964 school year; the smallest (7,486) in 1959-1960.

In-migration from other areas within the United States accounted for an average of 3,475 pupils during the five-year period from 1956-1957 to 1960-1961. The five year average for the second five-year period rose to 4,707 an increase of 35.4 per cent.

While the volume of in-migrants has shown an increase over the ten-year period, it is of interest to consider the percentage distribution of new entrants from the several geographic areas that have been considered. For the first of the two five year periods, the relative average percentages were as follows: 25.4 per cent from areas adjacent to New York City; 13.8 per cent for the Northeastern United States; 42.6 per cent from the Atlantic Coast states; and 18.2 per cent from other areas.

Changes within the next five-year period were not very marked. For the second five-year period, the relative average percentages were as follows: 28.3 per cent from areas adjacent to New York City; 11.0 per cent from the Northeastern United States; 39.1 per cent from the Atlantic Coast states; and 21.6 from other areas.

Compared with the first five years of the ten-year period under consideration, most of the rise in the volume of admissions from areas within the continental United States during the second five years was due to accelerated in-migration from the area adjacent to New York. Relevant data on the total in-migration from areas within the continental United States, for the two five-year periods, are summarized in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Total Five-Year In-Migration from Areas Within the Continental United States, by Geographic Area, School Years 1956-1961 & 1961-1966

New Entrants

Area	1956-1961 No.	1956-1961 Per Cent	1961-1966 No.	1961-1966 Per Cent	Change No.	Change Per Cent
Adjacent to N.Y.C.	24,325	25.4	30,878	28.3	6,553	26.9
Northeast U.S.	13,219	13.8	12,046	11.0	-1,173	-9.7
Atlantic Coast	40,693	42.6	42,658	39.1	1,965	4.8
Other Areas	17,373	18.2	23,537	21.6	6,164	35.5
Total	95,610	100.0	109,119	100.0	13,509	14.1

The total volume of in-migration for the five-year period from 1961-1966 exceeded the volume for the previous five-year period by 13,509 new entrants, an increase of 14.1 per cent. Much of this increase was due to the accelerated in-migration from the area adjacent to New York City. The volume of in-migration from the area adjacent to New York City rose from a total of 24,325 pupils for the five years 1956-1961 to a total of 30,878 pupils for the period 1961-1966; this represents an increase of 6,553 pupils, or 26.9 per cent.

Total admissions from the Atlantic Coast States showed an increase of 1,965 pupils when the two five-year periods were compared; this increase represents a 4.8 per cent growth in in-migration from this area. Admissions from the Northeast United States, however, showed a decline of 1,965 pupils, 9.7 per cent. In-migration from other areas in the continental United States increased by 6,164 pupils, 35.5 per cent, when the two five-year periods were compared.

1. Areas Adjacent to New York City

The migration influx from areas adjacent to New York City is of particular interest. In-migration from this area has increased since 1956-1957. However, the volume of new entrants from the separate sub-areas included in the larger area has shown marked differences.

Table 3 presents the data on volume of in-migration for the area adjacent to New York City and for each of the sub-areas for which data are gathered: Nassau and Suffolk Counties; Westchester and Rockland Counties; and New Jersey.

TABLE 3

Five Year Totals of Pupil In-Migration from Areas Adjacent to New York City, School Years 1956-1961 and 1961-1966

New Entrants

Area	1956-1961 No.	1956-1961 Per Cent	1961-1966 No.	1961-1966 Per Cent	Change No.	Change Per Cent
Nassau - Suffolk	11,430	47.0	14,650	47.4	3,220	28.2
Westchester Rockland	3,679	15.1	5,344	17.3	1,665	45.3
New Jersey	9,216	37.9	10,884	35.3	1,668	18.1
Total	24,325	100.0	30,878	100.0	6,553	26.9

Compared with the five-year period 1956-1961, the volume of in-migration during the 1961-1966 period increased by 6,553 pupils or by 26.9 per cent. During the 1961-1966 period, the volume of in-migration from the neighboring counties of Nassau and Suffolk increased to 14,650 new admissions as compared to 11,430 new admissions for the preceding five-year period, an increase of 28.2 per cent.

The increased volume from Nassau and Suffolk counties was almost equal to the combined rise in admissions from Westchester and Rockland counties and from New Jersey. In terms of proportions, however, the increased migration influx was greatest from Westchester and Rockland counties; the percentage increase in volume from these two counties, when the two five-year periods were compared, was 45.3 per cent.

Of all new entrants to the New York City public schools from the area adjacent to New York City in the five years 1956-1961, 47.0 per cent originated in Nassau and Suffolk counties, 15.1 per cent came from Westchester and Rockland counties, 37.9 per cent from New Jersey. In the second five-year period, the corresponding proportions were 47.4 per cent, 17.3 per cent, and 35.3 per cent, respectively.

B. IN-MIGRATION FROM AREAS OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

A summary of the data on total in-migration from areas outside the continental limits of the United States is presented in Table 4. The table summarizes data for in-migrants from Puerto Rico and from foreign countries separately for the ten school years 1956-1957 to 1965-1966.

TABLE 4

City-Wide In-Migration from Areas Outside the Continental United States, by Geographic Area, School Years 1956-1957 to 1965-1966

School Year	Number of Pupil Admissions			Per Cent of Total	
	Puerto Rico	Foreign Countries	Total	Puerto Rico	Foreign Countries
1956-1957	12,873	7,106	19,979	64.4	35.6
1957-1958	11,476	6,616	18,092	63.4	36.6
1958-1959	10,721	6,976	17,697	60.6	39.4
1959-1960	10,284	6,089	16,373	62.8	37.2
1960-1961	9,396	7,557	16,953	55.4	44.6
5-Year Average	10,950	6,869	17,818	61.5	38.5
1961-1962	8,745	8,356	17,101	51.1	48.9
1962-1963	7,912	9,393	17,305	45.7	54.3
1963-1964	8,229	8,665	16,894	48.7	51.3
1964-1965	8,496	8,758	17,254	49.2	50.8
1965-1966	9,232	12,057	21,289	43.4	56.6
5-Year Average	8,523	9,446	17,969	47.4	52.6

Inspection of Table 4 indicates that the number of pupils newly admitted to the New York City public schools from areas outside the continental United States has remained fairly steady from 1958-1959 to 1964-1965 at approximately 17,000 pupils per year. A sharp rise was noted in 1965-1966. However, when the data for this group of in-migrating pupils is separated into two sub-groups, one of children from Puerto Rico and the other from foreign countries, marked differences appear. Since 1956, the yearly number of new admissions from Puerto Rico has shown a decline, while that from foreign countries has shown an increase. In the five year period 1956-1961, the number of pupils from Puerto Rico who were admitted to the New York public schools averaged 10,950 pupils per year. In the succeeding five-year period, this average dropped to 8,523 newly admitted pupils per year. The in-migration of pupils from foreign countries, on the other hand, averaged 6,869 pupils per year for the first five-year period, and 9,446 pupils per year for the second five-year period.

In the school year 1956-1957, pupils newly admitted from Puerto Rico represented 64.4 per cent of the total in-migration from places outside the continental limits of the United States. This proportion decreased in all but one of the ten year period, and in the year 1965-1966 reached a low of 43.4 per cent. In 1956-1957, the pupils migrating from foreign countries to New York City schools accounted for 35.6 per cent of the total in-migration from areas outside the continental limits of the United States. Ten years later this proportion had risen to 56.6 per cent. In 1956-1957, approximately two-thirds of all pupils admitted to New York City from outside the continental limits came from Puerto Rico; by 1962-1963, one-half of such pupils came from Puerto Rico.

Although there was a marked change in the two subgroups, the combined total in-migration from outside the continental limits of the United States showed little change. In the five years from 1956-1961, an average of 17,818 pupils per year from outside the continental limits entered the New York City schools; in the succeeding five-year period, there was an average of 17,969 such pupils per year.

In the five-year period from 1956-1961, the total volume of new entrants from outside the continental United States was smaller than that for the 1961-1966 period. The relevant data are summarized in Table 5.

TABLE 5

Five Year Totals of Pupil In-Migration from Areas Outside Continental United States, School Years 1956-1961 and 1961-1966

New Entrants

	1956-1961		1961-1966		Change	
Area	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Puerto Rico	54,750	61.5	42,614	47.4	-12,136	-28.5
Foreign Counrties	34,344	38.5	47,229	52.6	12,885	37.5
Total	89,094	100.0	89,843	100.0	749	0.8

Compared with the five-year period 1956-1961, the volume of total in-migration from areas outside the continental limits of the United States in the 1961-1966 period showed an increase of 749 pupils or 0.8 per cent; there was an increase from 89,094 pupils to 89,843 pupils. The number of pupils newly admitted from Puerto Rico totaled 54,750 pupils during the 1956-1961 period, and decreased to 42,614 pupils in the following five years. This represented a loss of 12,136 pupils, or 28.5 per cent. The volume of in-migration from foreign from foreign countries, however, showed a marked increase. For the five-year period 1956-1961, there was a total of 34,344 such new admissions. In the next five years, this in-migration accounted for 47,229 such new admissions, an increase of 37.5 per cent.

In the earlier of the two-year periods, the relative proportions of new entrants from outside the continental limits of the United States was as follows: Puerto Rico 61.5 per cent; foreign countries - 38.5 per cent. For the next five year period, the corresponding proportions were 47.4 per cent from Puerto Rico and 52.6 per cent from foreign countries.

C. TOTAL IN-MIGRATION FROM PLACES WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

In the ten-year period 1956-1966, the yearly combined volume of new entrants to the New York City public schools from areas within the continental United States and outside the continental United States fluctuated from a low of 34, 883 to a high of 42,771 pupils. During this period, the proportion of in-migrants coming from areas outside the continental limits tended to decrease, while that from areas within the continental limits tended to increase.

The data concerning in-migration, both from within and from without the continental limits of the United States, are summarized in Table 6.

TABLE 6

Total Pupil In-Migration from Areas Within and Outside Continental United States, School Years 1956-57 to 1965-66

1956-1957	19,979	19,111	39,090	51.1	48.9
1957-1958	18,092	18,809	36,901	49.0	51.0
1958-1959	17,697	18,701	36,398	48.6	51.4
1959-1960	16,373	18,510	34,883	46.9	53.1
1960-1961	16,953	20,479	37,432	45.3	54.7
5-Year Average	17,819	19,122	36,941	48.2	51.8
1961-1962	17,101	20,940	38,041	45.0	55.0
1962-1963	17,305	21,866	39,171	44.2	55.8
1963-1964	16,894	22,767	39,661	42.6	57.4
1964-1965	17,254	22,064	39,318	44.4	55.6
1965-1966	21,289	21,482	42,771	49.8	50.2
5-Year Average	17,969	21,824	39,793	45.2	54.8

For the school year 1956-1957, the total volume of in-migration equalled 39,090 pupils; by the 1965-1966 school year, the volume had increased to 42,771 pupils, a gain of 3,681 pupils or 9.4 per cent.

In the five-year period 1956-1961, an average of 36,941 pupils were admitted yearly (17,891 from outside and 19,122 from within the continental limits of the United States). In the succeeding five-year period 1961-1966, an average of 39,793 pupils were admitted each year (17,969 from outside and 21,824 from within the continental limits of the United States).

In the school year 1956-1957, 51.1 per cent of the total in-migration represented new entrants from either Puerto Rico or foreign countries. This proportion of in-migration from outside the continental limits of the United States declined steadily until 1963-1964. In 1964-1965, in-migration from areas outside the continental limits rose slightly to include 44.4 per cent of the total in-migration, and rose sharply in 1965-1966 to include 49.8 per cent of the total in-migration.

Excluding the year 1956-1957, in-migration from areas within the continental United States accounted for more than one-half the total yearly in-migration. In the five-year period 1956-1961 an average of 51.8 per cent of the total pupil in-migration represented new entrants from places within the continental United States. In the period 1961-1966, this proportion rose to 54.8 per cent.

The relevant data concerning total volume of pupil in-migration from areas within and outside the continental limits of the United States, by five year periods, is summarized in Table 7.

TABLE 7

Five Year Totals of Pupil In-Migration from Areas Within and Outside Continental United States, School Years 1956-1961 and 1961-1966

Area	1956-1961		1961-1966		Change	
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Continental U.S.	95,610	51.8	109,119	54.8	13,509	14.1
Outside Cont. U.S.	89,094	48.2	89,843	45.2	749	0.8
Total	184,704	100.0	198,962	100.0	14,258	7.7

For the five-year period 1961-1966, the volume of in-migration totaled 198,962 new entrants. This represented an increase of 13,509 pupils or a 14.1 per cent increase over the previous five-year total volume of 184,704 new entrants.

In the first of the two five-year periods, a total of 95,610 new entrants were admitted from places within the United States. In the second five-year period, a total of 109,119 such new entrants were admitted, an increase of 13,509 pupils, or 14.1 per cent.

By way of contrast, the volume of new entrants from places outside the continental limits of the United States totaled 89,094 pupils for the five-year period 1956-1961, and increased to 89,843 pupils for the 1961-1966 period. This represented an increase of 749 pupils or 0.8 per cent.

During the first of the two five-year periods, 51.8 per cent of all new entrants were admitted from places within the continental limits of the United States, and 48.2 per cent from places outside these limits. In the second five year period, the corresponding percentages were 54.8 per cent and 45.2 per cent, respectively.

III. CITY-WIDE OUT-MIGRATION

A. OUT-MIGRATION TO AREAS WITHIN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Again, for convenience in discussion, two types of out-migration will be considered separately: (1) that to areas within the continental United States, and (2) that to areas outside the continental United States. The data concerning that portion of total out-migration going to areas within the continental United States are summarized in Table 8.

TABLE 8

City-Wide Out-Migration to Areas Within the Continental United States, by Geographic Area, School Years 1956-1957 to 1965-1966

	Number of Pupil Discharges					Per Cent of Total			
School Year	Area Adj. to N.Y.C.(a)	North-east U.S.(b)	Atlantic Coast States	Other Areas	Total	Areas Adj. to N.Y.C.	North-east U.S.	Atlantic Coast States	Other Areas
1956-1957	19,824	3,652	7,847	5,033	36,356	54.5	10.0	21.6	13.8
1957-1958	16,508	3,573	6,973	4,583	31,637	52.2	11.3	22.0	14.5
1958-1959	16,298	3,233	6,439	4,360	30,330	53.7	10.7	21.2	14.4
1959-1960	17,645	3,209	6,564	4,718	32,136	54.9	10.0	20.4	14.7
1960-1961	16,065	2,992	6,180	4,475	29,712	54.1	10.1	20.8	15.0
5-Year Average	17,268	3,332	6,801	4,634	32,034	53.9	10.4	21.2	14.5
1961-1962	15,971	3,433	6,499	4,342	30,245	52.8	11.4	21.5	14.3
1962-1963	16,269	3,606	5,992	5,267	31,134	52.3	11.6	19.2	16.9
1963-1964	15,655	4,149	6,099	5,254	31,157	50.2	13.3	19.6	16.9
1964-1965	15,286	5,127	6,263	5,486	32,162	47.5	15.9	19.5	17.1
1965-1966	16,903	5,289	7,401	5,837	35,430	47.7	14.9	20.9	16.5
5-Year Average	16,017	4,321	6,451	5,237	32,026	50.0	13.5	20.1	16.4

(a) Includes the neighboring counties of Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Rockland and the state of New Jersey
(b) Includes the New England states and New York State except for counties adjacent to New York City
(c) Includes Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida

For the ten-year period under consideration, the total number of out-migrants to areas in the continental United States decreased from 36,356 pupils in 1956-1957 to 35,430 pupils in 1965-1966. In the five-year period 1956-1961, such out-migration averaged 32,034 pupils per year, in the 1961-1966 period, the average yearly outflow decreased minutely to 32,026 pupils per year.

The bulk of the out-migration noted above was to areas adjacent to New York City. For the first of the two five-year periods, an average of 17,268 pupils per year were discharged to adjacent areas. For the second of the two five-year periods, an average of 16,017 pupils were discharged to these areas.

The number of pupils discharged to areas in the northeastern United States has generally been rather small, and has risen slowly over the ten year period. In the five-year period from 1956-1961, an average of 3,332 pupils per year was discharged to the northeastern United States; in the succeeding five years, the corresponding average was 4,321 pupils per year.

The number of pupils involved in out-migration to the Atlantic Coast states was relatively stable over the ten year period. For the first five-year period, an average of 6,801 pupils per year was discharged to this area; for the second five-year period, the yearly average of out-migrants to the Atlantic Coast states dropped slightly to 6,451 pupils.

In the five-year period 1956-1961, out-migration to all other areas in the continental United States accounted for a yearly average of 4,634 pupils. The corresponding average for the five-year period 1961-1966 was 5,237 pupils.

In the five-year period 1956-1961, an average of 53.9 per cent of these out-migrant pupils were discharged to schools in the area adjacent to New York City, 10.4 per cent to schools in the northeastern United States, 21.2 per cent to schools in the Atlantic Coast States, and 14.5 per cent to schools in other areas. In the succeeding five-year period, the corresponding percentages were 50.0, 13.5, 20.1, and 16.4, respectively.

There has been an infinitesimal decline in the number of pupils leaving the New York City schools in the last ten years for places within the continental limits of the United States. A summary of the five-year total out-migration of pupils to areas within the continental limits, for the two five-year periods, is given in Table 9.

TABLE 9

Total Five-Year Out-Migration to Areas Within the Continental U.S., by Geographic Area, School Years 1956-1961 and 1961-1966

	Pupil Discharges					
Adjacent to N.Y.C.	86,340	53.9	80,084	50.0	-6,256	- 7.8
Northeast U.S.	16,659	10.4	21,604	13.5	4,945	29.7
Atlantic Coast	34,003	21.2	32,254	20.1	-1,749	- 5.4
Other Areas	23,169	14.5	26,186	16.4	3,017	13.0
Total	160,171	100.0	160,128	100.0	- 43	0.0

The total volume of out-migration to areas within the continental United States decreased from 160,171 pupils in the five-year period 1956-1961 to 160,128 pupils for the succeeding five-year period. This represents a decrease of only 43 pupils in out-migration to areas in the continental United States. The volume of out-migration to the area adjacent to New York City changed from a total outflow of 86,340 pupils for the five years 1956-1961 to a total outflow of 80,084 for the next five years, a decrease of 6,256 pupils or 7.8 per cent. In the case of the north-eastern United States, total outflow for the first and second five-year periods was 16,659 and 21,604 pupils, respectively. This represents a rise of 4,945 pupils, or 9.7 per cent. For the Atlantic Coast states, out-migration totaled 34,003 pupils for the first five-year period and 32,254 pupils for the second five-year period, a drop of 1,749 pupils, or 5.4 per cent. When all other areas in the continental United States were considered, a rise of 3,017 pupils (13.0%) was noted.

1. Areas Adjacent to New York City

The out-migration to areas adjacent to New York City merits special attention. Out-migration to these areas has been decreasing, albeit irregularly, for the past ten years. However, there have been marked differences in the volume of out-flow to the several sub-areas for which data are available (Table 10).

TABLE 10

Five Year Totals of Pupil Out-Migration to Areas Adjacent to New York City, School Years 1956-1961 and 1961-1966

Pupil Discharges

Area	1956-1961 No.	1956-1961 Per Cent	1961-1966 No.	1961-1966 Per Cent	Change No.	Change Per Cent
Nassau - Suffolk	52,338	60.6	46,087	57.5	-6,251	-13.6
Westchester - Rockland	11,714	13.6	9,442	11.8	-2,272	-24.1
New Jersey	22,288	25.8	24,555	30.7	2,267	10.2
Total	86,340	100.0	80,084	100.0	-6,256	- 7.8

Compared with the five-year period 1956-1961, the volume of out-migration to areas adjacent to New York City for the five-year period 1961-1966 decreased by 6,256 pupils or by 7.8 per cent; the total discharges for the two five-year periods were 86,340 pupils and 80,084 pupils. The bulk of the decline resulted from the reduction of the movement of the pupil population into the neighboring counties of Nassau and Suffolk. In the period 1956-1961, out-migration to these two counties totalled 52,338 pupils; in the five-year period 1961-1966, this dropped to 46,087 pupils, a decrease of 6,251 pupils, or 13.6 per cent.

Of the total number of pupils discharged to areas adjacent to New York City in the period 1956-1961, 60.6 per cent migrated to Nassau and Suffolk counties, 13.6 per cent to Westchester and Rockland counties, and 25.8 per cent to New Jersey. In the 1961-1966 period, the corresponding percentages were 57.5, 11.8, and 30.7 respectively.

B. OUT-MIGRATION TO AREAS OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

A summary of the data on total out-migration to areas outside the continental limits of the United States is presented in Table 11. The Table summarizes data for out-migrants to Puerto Rico and to foreign countries separately, for the ten year period under consideration.

TABLE 11

City-Wide Out-Migration to Areas Outside the Continental United States, by Geographic Area, School Years 1956-1957 to 1965-1966

School Year	Pupil Discharges: Puerto Rico	Pupil Discharges: Foreign Countries	Pupil Discharges: Total	Per Cent of Total: Puerto Rico	Per Cent of Total: Foreign Countries
1956-1957	4,952	2,149	7,101	69.7	30.3
1957-1958	5,501	2,206	7,707	71.4	28.6
1958-1959	6,421	2,342	8,763	73.3	26.7
1959-1960	7,734	2,607	10,341	69.7	30.3
1960-1961	7,602	2,550	10,152	74.9	25.1
5-Year Average	6,442	2,371	8,813	73.1	26.9
1961-1962	8,347	2,344	10,691	78.1	21.9
1962-1963	8,462	2,721	11,183	75.7	24.3
1963-1964	7,841	2,683	10,524	74.5	25.5
1964-1965	8,179	2,828	11,007	74.3	25.7
1965-1966	7,986	3,046	11,032	72.4	27.6
5-Year Average	8,163	2,724	10,887	75.0	25.0

There was a steady increase in the number of pupils discharged to schools in Puerto Rico over the ten years to which attention was directed. In the five-year period 1956-1961, the number of children migrating to Puerto Rico from the New York City public schools averaged 6,442 pupils per year. In the succeeding five-year period, this average increased to 8,163 pupils per year.

A small increase was also characteristic of the number of pupils migrating to foreign countries. In the first five-year period, an average of 2,371 pupils were discharged to foreign countries. In the second five-year period, the average rose to 2,724 pupils per year.

In the school year 1956-1957, of the total of 7,101 pupils who were discharged to areas outside the continental limits of the United States, 69.7 per cent migrated to Puerto Rico and 30.3 per cent to foreign countries. Ten years later, the volume of total out-migration to areas outside the continental United States had risen to 10,887 pupils. Of this total 72.4 per cent had migrated to Puerto Rico and 27.6 per cent to foreign countries.

The relevant data concerning the five year totals of pupils discharged to Puerto Rico and to foreign countries are summarized in Table 12.

TABLE 12

Five Year Totals of Pupil Out-Migration to Areas Outside Continental United States, School Years 1956-1961 and 1961-1966

Pupil Discharges

	1956-1961		1961-1966		Change	
Area	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Puerto Rico	32,210	73.1	40,815	75.0	8,605	26.7
Foreign Countries	11,854	26.9	13,622	25.0	1,768	14.9
Total	44,064	100.0	54,437	100.0	10,373	23.5

Compared to the five-year period 1956-1961, the volume of out-migration to areas outside the continental United States in the five-year period 1961-1966 increased by 10,373 pupils or by 23.5 per cent. The number of pupils discharged to Puerto Rico increased from 32,210 pupils to 40,815 pupils, an increase of 8,605 pupils or 26.7 per cent. A much smaller increase was seen in out-migration to foreign countries. Here, the out-migration totalled 11,854 pupils for the first, and 13,622 pupils for the second five-year period, an increase of 1,768 pupils or 14.9 per cent.

In the five Year period 1956-1961, of the total volume of pupils who left the New York City schools for an area outside the continental United States, 73.1 per cent went to Puerto Rico and 26.9 per cent to foreign countries. In the next five year period, the corresponding percentages were 75.0 and 25.0.

C. TOTAL OUT-MIGRATION TO PLACES WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

During the ten-year period from 1956-1957 to 1965-1966, the volume of total out-migration to areas within the continental United States and to areas outside the continental United States ranged from a low of 39,093 pupils to a high of 46,462 pupils. During this period, the number of pupils discharged to areas within the continental United States showed little change in most of the ten years, while the number of pupils discharged to areas outside the continental limits of the United States tended to increase. The detailed data concerning total out-migration are summarized in Table 13.

TABLE 13

Total Pupil Out-Migration to Areas Within and Outside Continental United States, School Years 1956-1957 to 1965-1966

	Number of Pupil Discharges			Per Cent of Total	
Year	Outside Continental U.S.	Continental U.S.	Total	Outside Continental U.S.	Continental U.S.
1956-1957	7,101	36,356	43,457	16.3	83.7
1957-1958	7,707	31,637	39,344	19.6	80.4
1958-1959	8,763	30,330	39,093	22.4	77.6
1959-1960	10,341	32,136	42,477	16.7	83.3
1960-1961	10,152	29,712	39,864	25.5	74.5
5-Year Average	8,813	32,034	40,847	21.6	78.4
1961-1962	10,691	30,245	40,936	26.1	73.9
1962-1963	11,183	31,134	42,317	26.4	73.6
1963-1964	10,524	31,157	41,681	25.2	74.8
1964-1965	11,007	32,162	43,169	25.5	74.5
1965-1966	11,032	35,430	46,462	23.8	76.2
5-Year Average	10,887	32,026	42,913	25.4	74.6

For the school year 1956-1957 the total outflow was equal to 43,457 pupils; by 1964-1965, the outflow had decreased to 41,593 pupils. The 1965-1966 year showed a sharp rise to 46,462 pupils. For the five-year period 1956-1961, an average of 40,847 pupils per year were discharged; of these, 8,813 (21.6%) migrated to places outside the continental limits of the United States, while 32,034 (78.4%) migrated to places within the continental limits. In the succeeding five years, an average of 42,913 pupils per year were discharged, 32,026 (74.6%) to areas within the continental limits, and 10,887 (25.4%) outside the continental limits.

In 1956-1957, 16.3 per cent of the total volume of out-migration represented pupils whose destination was either Puerto Rico or a foreign country. This percentage tended to increase throughout the next ten years. In the school year 1965-1966, this percentage reached 23.8 per cent of the city's total out-migration.

Pupil discharges to areas within the continental limits of the United States accounted for 83.7 per cent of total out-migration in 1956-1957. This percentage tended to decrease throughout the next ten years. In the school year 1965-1966, the percentage had dropped to 76.2 per cent.

Data summarizing the five-year totals of out-migration are presented in Table 14.

TABLE 14

Five Year Totals of Pupil Out-Migration to Areas Within and Outside Continental United States, School Years 1956-1961 and 1961-1966

Pupil Discharges

Area	1956-1961 No.	1956-1961 Per Cent	1961-1966 No.	1961-1966 Per Cent	Change No.	Change Per Cent
Continental U.S.	160,171	78.4	160,128	74.6	- 43	0.0
Outside Cont. U.S.	44,064	21.6	54,437	25.4	10,373	23.5
Total	204,235	100.0	214,565	100.0	10,340	5.1

For the five-year period 1961-1966, pupil out-migration increased to 214,565 pupils. This represented an increase of 10,340 pupils from the previous five-year total of 204,235, a decrease of 5.1 per cent.

In the first of the two five-year periods, a total of 160,171 pupils were discharged to areas within the continental United States. In the second five-year period, the volume of such pupil discharges decreased to 160,128 pupils, a decrease of only 43 pupils.

On the other hand, the number of pupils leaving the New York City schools for areas outside the continental limits of the United States showed an increase when the two five-year periods were compared. In the years 1956-1961, 44,064 pupils were discharged to areas outside the continental United States. In the years 1961-1966, these pupils increased to 54,437; a rise of 23.5 per cent.

In the first five-year period, the volume of pupil discharges to other areas in the continental United States represented 78.4 per cent of total out-migration. During the years 1961-1966, this proportion dropped to 74.6 per cent. Conversely, the proportion of total out-migration directed to places outside the continental limits of the United States accounted for 21.6 per cent of total out-migration in 1956-1961 and rose to 25.4 per cent in 1961-1966.

IV. CITY-WIDE MIGRATION BALANCE

A. MIGRATION BALANCE: AREAS WITHIN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

The net effect of pupil in-migration and pupil out-migration is referred to as migration balance. This section of the report will discuss migration balance in terms of pupil migration to and from areas within the continental limits of the United States.

1. Areas Adjacent to New York City

A summary of the migration balance resulting from in-migration from and out-migration to areas adjacent to New York City is presented in Table 15.

TABLE 15

Migration Balance: Areas Adjacent to New York City*
School Years 1956-1957 to 1965-1966

School Year	In-Migration	Out-Migration	Migration Balance
1956-1957	4,367	19,824	-15,457
1957-1958	4,523	16,508	-11,985
1958-1959	4,596	16,298	-11,702
1959-1960	5,136	17,645	-12,509
1960-1961	5,703	16,065	-10,362
5-Year Average	4,865	17,268	-12,403
1961-1962	6,337	15,971	- 9,634
1962-1963	6,086	16,296	-10,210
1963-1964	6,372	15,655	- 9,283
1964-1965	6,114	15,286	- 9,172
1965-1966	5,969	16,903	-10,934
5-Year Average	6,176	16,022	- 9,847

* Includes neighboring counties of Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, and Rockland and the state of New Jersey.

In-migration from areas adjacent to New York City has tended to increase during the ten-year period, while out-migration has tended to decrease. In the five-year period 1956-1961, an average of 4,865 pupils entered the public schools from areas adjacent to New York City while 17,268 left to these areas. In the five-year period, 1961-1966, the corresponding numbers were 6,176 and 16,022. For the first five-year period, the excess of out-migration over in-migration was 12,403 pupils; in the second period, this number was reduced to 9,847 pupils, a decrease of 20.6 per cent.

2. Northeastern United States

A summary of migration balance resulting from in-migration from and out-migration to the northeastern United States is given in Table 16.

TABLE 16

Migration Balance: Northeastern United States*
School Years 1956-1957 to 1965-1966

School Year	In-Migration	Out-Migration	Migration Balance
1956-1957	2,749	3,652	- 903
1957-1958	2,631	3,573	- 942
1958-1959	2,820	3,233	- 413
1959-1960	2,591	3,209	- 618
1960-1961	2,428	2,992	- 564
5-Year Average	2,644	3,332	- 688
1961-1962	2,277	3,433	-1,156
1962-1963	2,551	3,606	-1,055
1963-1964	2,636	4,149	-1,513
1964-1965	2,442	5,127	-2,685
1965-1966	2,140	5,289	-3,149
5-Year Average	2,409	4,321	-1,912

* Includes the New England States and New York State except for counties adjacent to New York City.

In-migration from and out-migration to areas in the northeastern United States has tended to be small during the ten-year period under consideration. For the first five of the ten years, an average of 2,644 pupils per year entered the New York City public schools from the northeastern United States, while an average of 3,332 pupils per year left to these states. For the next five years, the corresponding averages were 2,140 pupils and 5,289 pupils. The resulting migration balance for the two five-year periods, then, reflected an excess of out-migration in both periods; 688 pupils in 1956-1961 and 1,912 pupils in 1961-1966.

3. Atlantic Coast States

A similar tabulation of migration balance for the Atlantic Coast States is presented in Table 17.

TABLE 17

Migration Balance: Atlantic Coast States*
School Years 1956-1957 to 1965-1966

School Year	In-Migration	Out-Migration	Migration Balance
1956-1957	8,535	7,847	688
1957-1958	8,323	6,973	1,350
1958-1959	7,920	6,439	1,481
1959-1960	7,486	6,564	922
1960-1961	8,429	6,180	2,249
5-Year Average	8,139	6,801	1,338
1961-1962	8,205	6,499	1,706
1962-1963	8,427	5,992	2,435
1963-1964	8,720	6,099	2,621
1964-1965	8,691	6,263	2,428
1965-1966	8,615	7,401	1,214
5-Year Average	8,532	6,451	2,081

* Includes Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

In-migration from the Atlantic Coast States showed a varied pattern during the ten-year period under consideration; out-migration to these states, however, showed a pattern of decrease. For the five-year period 1956-1961, an average of 8,139 pupils yearly entered the New York City public schools from the Atlantic Coast states, while an average of 6,801 pupils per year were discharged to these states. For the second five-year period, the corresponding averages were 8,532 pupils, and 6,451 pupils, respectively. The migration balances for the first and second five-year periods were 1,338 pupils and 2,081 pupils, an increase of 55.5 per cent from one period to the other.

4. Other Areas

A parallel analysis of migration balance for all other areas within the continental limits of the United States is presented in Table 18.

TABLE 18

Migration Balance: Other Areas Within Continental United States
School Years 1956-1957 to 1965-1966

School Year	In-Migration	Out-Migration	Migration Balance
1956-1957	3,460	5,033	-1,573
1957-1958	3,332	4,583	-1,251
1958-1959	3,365	4,360	- 995
1959-1960	3,297	4,718	-1,421
1960-1961	3,919	4,475	- 556
5-Year Average	3,475	4,634	-1,159
1961-1962	4,121	4,342	- 221
1962-1963	4,802	5,267	- 465
1963-1964	5,039	5,254	- 215
1964-1965	4,817	5,486	- 669
1965-1966	4,753	5,837	-1,079
5-Year Average	4,707	5,237	- 530

Both pupil in-migration from and out-migration to other areas within the continental limits of the United States have shown a varied pattern. In all of the ten years under consideration, however, out-migration has been larger than in-migration.

For the five-year period 1956-1961, in-migration averaged 3,475 pupils per year, while out-migration averaged 4,634 pupils per year. Corresponding averages for the five-year period 1961-1966 were 4,707 pupils and 5,237 pupils, respectively. The average migration balance for the first five-year period was -1,159; for the second, -530, a change of 118.7 per cent.

5. Total Groups

In-migration from and out-migration to areas within the continental limits of the United States, as well as migration balance, is summarized in Table 19, for all geographic areas taken as a unit.

TABLE 19

Migration Balance: All Areas Within Continental United States
School Years 1956-1957 to 1965-1966

School Year	In-Migration	Out-Migration	Migration Balance
1956-1957	19,111	36,356	-17,245
1957-1958	18,809	31,637	-12,828
1958-1959	18,701	30,330	-11,629
1959-1960	18,510	32,136	-13,626
1960-1961	20,479	29,712	- 9,233
5-Year Average	19,122	32,034	-12,912
1961-1962	20,940	30,245	- 9,305
1962-1963	21,866	31,134	- 9,268
1963-1964	22,767	31,157	- 8,390
1964-1965	22,064	32,162	-10,098
1965-1966	21,482	35,430	-13,942
5-Year Average	21,824	32,026	-10,202

Pupil in-migration from areas within the continental limits of the United States increased rather steadily for the ten years under consideration. Over the same period of time, pupil out-migration has decreased. However, there has been a consistent excess of pupil out-migration to such areas. The resulting migration balance, as a consequence, is negative and represents a loss of pupils. This loss decreased steadily until the 1965-1966 year.

For the five year period 1956-1961, an average of 19,122 pupils per year entered the New York City schools from areas within the continental United States, while a yearly average of 32,034 pupils were discharged to these areas. For the five-year period 1961-1966, the corresponding numbers were 21,824 and 32,026. The resulting migration balance for the first five-year period was -12,912; for the second, -10,202, a change of 21.0 per cent.

B. MIGRATION BALANCE: AREAS OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

1. Puerto Rico

A summary of the relevant data concerning in-migration from and out-migration to Puerto Rico, and the resulting migration balance, is presented in Table 20.

TABLE 20

Migration Balance: Puerto Rico
School Years 1956-1957 to 1965-1966

School Year	In-Migration	Out-Migration	Migration Balance
1956-1957	12,873	4,952	7,921
1957-1958	11,476	5,501	5,975
1958-1959	10,721	6,421	4,300
1959-1960	10,284	7,734	2,550
1960-1961	9,396	7,602	1,794
5-Year Average	10,950	6,442	4,508
1961-1962	8,745	8,347	398
1962-1963	7,912	8,462	-550
1963-1964	8,229	7,841	388
1964-1965	8,496	8,179	317
1965-1966	9,232	7,986	1,246
5-Year Average	8,523	8,163	360

In-migration from Puerto Rico showed a steady decrease until the 1963-1964 school year. A small increase may be noted for the past three years. Out-migration to Puerto Rico showed a steady pattern of increase for the first eight years of the ten-year period.

The resulting migration balance shows a pattern similar to that of in-migration from Puerto Rico. The migration balance showed a decreasing excess of in-migration over out-migration for the first seven years. In 1962-1963, the migration balance was negative; there was an excess of out-migration totallying 550 pupils.

In the past three years, however, the balance has become positive once again, and increased markedly in 1965-1966.

For the five-year period 1956-1961, there was an average of 10,950 pupils per year who were in-migrants from Puerto Rico, while an average of 6,442 pupils per year were discharged to Puerto Rico. This resulted in an average migration balance of 4,508 pupils. For the succeeding five-year period, an average of 8,523 pupils per year entered the New York City schools from Puerto Rico, while an average of 8,163 pupils were discharged to Puerto Rico. The resulting migration balance was 360 pupils, a very marked change.

2. Foreign Countries

The relevant data concerning foreign countries are summarized in Table 21.

TABLE 21

Migration Balance: Foreign Countries
School Years 1956-1957 and 1965-1966

School Year	In-Migration	Out-Migration	Migration Balance
1956-1957	7,106	2,149	4,957
1957-1958	6,616	2,206	4,410
1958-1959	6,976	2,342	4,634
1959-1960	6,089	2,607	3,482
1960-1961	7,557	2,550	5,007
5-Year Average	6,869	2,371	4,498
1961-1962	8,356	2,344	6,012
1962-1963	9,393	2,721	6,672
1963-1964	8,665	2,683	5,982
1964-1965	8,758	2,828	5,930
1965-1966	12,057	3,046	9,011
5-Year Average	9,446	2,724	6,722

For the five-year period 1956-1961, an average of 6,869 pupils per year entered the New York City public schools from a foreign country. For the succeeding period, this average rose to 9,446 pupils per year. Out-migration during the two periods averaged 2,371 pupils and 2,724 pupils per year, respectively.

There was an excess of in-migration over out-migration in each of the ten years under consideration. In the first five-year period, this excess resulted in an average migration balance of 4,498 pupils yearly; for the second five-year period, this average rose to 6,722 pupils per year.

3. Total Group

The combined result of pupil movement in and out of the New York City schools from all areas outside the continental limits of the United States is summarized in Table 22.

TABLE 22

Migration Balance: All Areas Outside Continental United States
School Years 1956-1957 to 1965-1966

School Year	In-Migration	Out-Migration	Migration Balance
1956-1957	19,979	7,101	12,878
1957-1958	18,092	7,707	10,385
1958-1959	17,697	8,763	8,934
1959-1960	16,373	10,341	6,032
1960-1961	16,953	10,152	6,801
5-Year Average	17,819	8,813	9,006
1961-1962	17,101	10,691	6,410
1962-1963	17,305	11,183	6,122
1963-1964	16,894	10,524	6,370
1964-1965	17,254	11,007	6,247
1965-1966	21,289	11,032	10,257
5-Year Average	17,969	10,887	7,082

An average of 17,819 pupils per year entered the New York City schools from outside the continental limits of the United States during the five-year period 1956-1961. In the succeeding five-year period, this average rose slightly to 17,969 pupils per year. Out-migration to areas outside the continental United States averaged 8,813 pupils per year for the first five-year period, and rose to 10,887 pupils per year for the second five-year period.

The increase in pupil out-migration and the relatively steady in-migration has resulted in a decreasing migration balance. Although the migration balance remained positive, indicating an excess of in-migration over out-migration, the average decreased from 9,006 pupils per year for the first five-year period to 7,082 pupils per year for the second.

C. TOTAL MIGRATION BALANCE

Summary data concerning the movement of pupil population to and from areas outside New York City, by areas within the Continental United States and areas outside the continental United States, for the ten-year period under consideration, is presented in Table 23.

TABLE 23

Migration Balance: All Areas
School Years 1956-1957 to 1965-1966

School Year	Continental United States	Outside Cont. U.S.	Total
1956-1957	-17,245	12,878	-4,367
1957-1958	-12,828	10,385	-2,443
1958-1959	-11,629	8,934	-2,695
1959-1960	-13,626	6,032	-7,594
1960-1961	- 9,233	6,801	-2,432
5-Year Average	-12,912	9,006	-3,806
1961-1962	- 9,305	6,410	-2,895
1962-1963	- 9,268	6,122	-3,146
1963-1964	- 8,390	6,370	-2,020
1964-1965	-10,098	6,247	-3,851
1965-1966	-13,942	10,257	-3,685
5-Year Average	-10,202	7,082	-3,120

In the ten-year period to which attention has been directed, more pupils have been leaving the New York City public schools to areas outside the city than have been entering the New York City public schools from such areas. For the five-year period 1956-1961, an average pupil loss of 3,806 pupils per year was noted; for the five-year period 1961-1966, the average loss was reduced to 3,120 pupils per year.

A marked difference in the balance of admissions and discharges to and from areas within the continental United States and outside the continental United States may be noted. In the five-year period 1956-1961, there was an average net loss of 12,912 pupils per year to areas within the continental United States, and an average net gain of 9,006 pupils per year from areas outside the continental United States. For the five-year period 1961-1966, the average net loss to areas within the continental United States was reduced to 10,202 pupils per year. The average net gain from areas outside the continental United States during this period also dropped to 7,082 per year.

V. TOTAL MOVEMENT OF THE PUPIL POPULATION: CITY-WIDE DATA

A summary of the total pupil movement in relation to city-wide registers is presented in Table 24.

TABLE 24

Total In-Migration and Out-Migration, as Related to Average Register
School Years 1956-1957 to 1965-1966

School Year	Average Register	In-Migration	Out-Migration	Total Movement	Per Cent of Register
1956-1957	918,983	39,090	43,457	82,547	9.0
1957-1958	940,639	36,901	39,344	76,245	8.1
1958-1959	956,149	36,398	39,093	75,491	7.9
1959-1960	963,495	34,883	42,477	77,360	8.0
1960-1961	973,771	37,432	39,864	77,296	7.9
5-Year Average	950,607	36,941	40,847	77,788	8.2
1961-1962	992,590	38,041	40,936	78,977	8.0
1962-1963	1,015,564	39,171	42,317	81,488	8.0
1963-1964	1,033,193	39,661	41,681	81,342	7.9
1964-1965	1,040,161	39,318	43,169	82,487	7.9
1965-1966	1,050,124	42,771	46,462	89,233	8.5
5-Year Average	1,026,326	39,793	42,913	82,706	8.1

The total movement of children into and out of the New York City schools has shown very little change relative to average register over the ten years under consideration. The change in movement from year to year has been relatively small,

and shows a range, when compared to average register, from 7.9 per cent to 9.0 per cent. For the five-year period 1956-1961, pupil movement averaged 8.2 per cent of register; for the second five-year period, this dropped to 8.1 per cent of register.

VI. CITY-WIDE DATA: SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

A. SUMMARY

Admittedly, the mass of detailed statistical data presented in the foregoing sections of this report are difficult to digest. It might be well to attempt to summarize some of the more important findings that emerge from the data.

1. In-Migration

The number of in-migrants entering the New York City schools has shown a moderate degree of variation. In general, however, the trend has been in the direction of increasing in-migration.

In large part, this trend has been due to a rise in the number of in-migrants from places within the continental limits of the United States; in-migration from areas outside the continental limits of the United States has been relatively stable.

The increase in in-migration from areas within the United States has not been limited to any one geographic area; in-migration, particularly within the last five years of the ten-year period, has increased from all areas within the United states except the Northeastern states.

In-migration from Puerto Rico has dropped considerably since the high point in the 1956-1957 school year. Indeed, in-migration from foreign countries now exceeds that from Puerto Rico.

2. Out-Migration

The number of out-migrants discharged from the New York City schools has also shown moderate variation over the past ten years. Unlike the pattern noted when in-migration was considered, out-migration has remained fairly steady.

Although total out-migration has shown relatively little change, a decrease has been noted only to areas within the continental limits of the United States, and a rise has been evident in discharges to areas outside the continental limits of the United States. The rise in discharges to areas outside the continental limits is due, for the most part, to a sharp rise in out-migration to Puerto Rico; discharges to foreign countries have also increased, but to a much smaller degree.

The decrease in out-migration to areas within the continental limits of the United States may be attributed, in large measure, to a sharp decrease in out-migration to areas adjacent to New York City, particularly Nassau and Suffolk counties. There has also been a considerable decrease in out-migration to the Atlantic Coast states.

3. Migration Balance

Changes in patterns of in-migration and out-migration are summed up in a single number when migration balance is determined. While the flow of pupils into and out of the New York City public schools has shown considerable variation in terms of various geographic areas, out-migration has exceeded in-migration in each of the past ten years. This negative migration balance has shown a pattern of irregular decrease, however, although it approximates 3,000 pupils per year.

This loss of 3,000 pupils represents a loss of approximately 10,000 pupils to areas within the continental United States, primarily to areas adjacent to New York City, and a gain of approximately 7,000 pupils from areas outside the continental United States.

The gain of 7,000 pupils from areas outside the continental limits of the United States may be attributed, almost in its entirety, to an excess of in-migration over out-migration to foreign countries. The vast excess of in-migration over out-migration characteristic of migration balance with respect to Puerto Rico no longer is in evidence.

4. Total Movement

Movement into and out of the New York City schools, for the past six of the ten years under consideration, has affected approximately 8.0 per cent of the pupil population. Roughly, some 83,000 pupils participate in this movement; approximately 40,000 represent in-migrants and approximately 43,000 out-migrants. This is equivalent to accepting as new wntrants in the New York City schools all the public school pupils in Syracuse and discharging an amount equivalent to all the public school children in Rochester. Or, to use another comparison, the total movement of pupils in New York City is equivalent to the public school population of Buffalo.

B. DISCUSSION

The mass movement of the pupil population described above is only one aspect of the total flow of students in the New York City schools. Added to this type of movement is that of transfer of pupils from borough to borough, from district to district within the same borough, from school to school within the same district, and from class to class within a given school. All of these transfers further complicate the picture presented by in-migration and out-migration, already a complex pattern when isolated from other types of movement.

Even if one considers only that aspect of total mobility considered in this report, the problems raised for the schools are extremely difficult to solve. In-migration brings to the school a large number of Puerto Rican and foreign-born children each year, most of whom are non-English speaking. The results of such in-migration are cumulative; over a period of five years, for example, approximately 90,000 such children enter the schools. This would represent almost ten per cent of the total school population in any given year. In short, in any single year, one may estimate that about one of every ten pupils in the New York City schools would show a language handicap for which a special instructional program must be developed.

In addition, over the same five year period, one may expect an additional 50,000 in-migrants from other parts of the country who may be considered culturally, socially, or economically disadvantaged. Here, too, the schools face the task of providing a program designed to compensate for such disadvantages.

At the same time, the New York City schools are losing pupils, to the extent of about 20,000 per year, most of them to neighboring communities. These children are not culturally disadvantaged, do not have language handicaps, and are generally drawn from the economically more secure levels of the New York City population. Thus, while the balance of migration has apparently been more or less stabilized for the last few years, the problems have become increasingly acute. It is evident that, even if there is a marked decrease in out-migration, the need for developing special educational programs will remain as long as New York City remains a center of attraction for the immigrant and the emigrant.